REPLY

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PUBLISHED BY BARTLETT & WELFORD

No. 6 ASTOR HOUSE. 1844

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"CONSIDERATIONS AND ARGUMENTS LAW, ST JOHN CAMPARIL."

As I hold every man bound to give a reasonable excu for challenging the attention of the world by putting his thoughts in print, I raust state the reasons which have induced me to come out in reply to John Campbell, on the subject of an International Copyright Law.

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I met a well-meaning gentleman n day or two since, who told me he had just acratched his name off of a petition to Congress on the subject of copyright. I asked him what had induced him to do so strange a thing, and he replied, that he had been reading John Campbell's pamphlet on the subject, and was convinced that it would be inexpedient to pass a law which would deprive the poor of the refined luxury of good books. As I had not John Campbell's prodigious pamphlet, I went immediately in pursuit of a copy, for I profess to have some sympathy for the poor myself, being one of that large class, and I had no desire to advocate a measure that would deprive me of my chief solace in trouble, my unfailing source of instruction and amusement, and the main hope of my children's happiness. And if John Campbell could offer any arguments to prove that an international copyright would do this, I felt it my duty to give him a respectful and grateful hearing. I read his pamphlet. At first I laughed at the absurdity of John Campbell, and then I blushed at John Campbell's meanness. I blushed that

large capital employed in their business, and enable Ame-

countryman of mine could be guilty of avowing such ish thoughts, and I blushed with imdignation ould have the hardibood to insult great and generous nation by offering no higher than mern in deciding upon a ques

John Campbell modestly calls his pamphlet, "Arguments proving the Inexpediency of an International Copright Law:" but I must assure John Campbell that his meagre and smister statements, which be calls arguments, prove nothing in the world but his own want of capacity to argue this important question. This zealous person, in the cause of the poor, I am informed, is a paper-dealer; probably his practical knowledge in the statistics of rags may have given birth to his philanthropy for the wearer of them. I do not intend the slightest disrespect to John Campbell on the score of his profession; I am a trader myself and have no disposition to foul my own nest; and if I had judged of the potency of his arguments by their effect on my own reason, I should never have thought them of suificient consequence to allude to them even in conversation; but I find that they have operated on the minds of others with disadvantage to the cause of truth and minds of others with disadvantage to the cause of truth and honesty, and fearing that some others may chance, from lack of thought, to be influenced in a like manuer, I have been induced to make this reply to John Campbell's "Arguments proving the Inexpediency of an International Copyright Law."

John Campbell makes a very improper statement in regard to a mere matter of fact to the first page of his pamphlet which he is inexcusable for doing. He says:
"Our American authors, in conjunction with the agents of
foreign writers and publishers, have again urged upon

foreign writers and publishers, have again urged upon Congress their unfounded claims."

The only petition presented to Congress in regard to this matter, was one signed by the chief publishers and booksellers in the Union. No foreigner, nor the agent of any foreigner, signed it, or was instrumental in its being presented. It was the act of American citizens, who asserted no claims of any kind, but simply asked of Congress a law that should give security to publishers for the large capital employed in their business, and enable Ame-

ect on it, not as a p terest, but as one which affects to ave nothing to do. But let them be high or low, it kes me as the height of improduce, (and if any body we of any gentleman who has reached a higher point hould be glad to hear of it.) for the author of "Considerations and Arguments proving the Inexpediency of an International Copyright Law," to chatter about the defects of style and the weakness of the arguments," of Mawks, two of the best prose writers in our language.

"How then, can so peurile a production be expected to induce Congress to shut the book of knowledge to millions, in the idle hope of repleuishing the pockets of a few writers and still fewer publishers?" says John Campbell. This honest paper-dealer betrays the secret of his thoughts continually. He cannot get above the "pocket." His eyes are rivetted by some charm to that part of our human ha-biliments. It is the "pocket," the pocket, which John Campbell cannot prevail upon himself to forget. How such men as compose the Copyright Club, and above all, of such men as signed their address, as to speak of it as a mere pocket memorial? I am ashamed of your want of decency.

In the absence then, of the doubtless far abler Senatorial Report, to which we can unfortunately but allude, it was deemed advisable to reprint an essay, published when the previous application was before Congress, setting forth the evils that would inevitably flow from the enact

ment of an international copyright law. The rer wed effort renders this imperative, and it is highly granifying since the experience of two years has but confirmed the

It appears, then, that these "Considerations and appears proving the Inexpediency of an International Copyright Law," were given to the world two mortal years ago, and they are now imperatively reprinted highly gratifyingly so indeed in answer to a puerile production, which was not then in custance. Modest John Nowithstanding the imperativeness of the thing, and the highly gratifyingness of it; it is done "in the absence of the doubtiess for abler Senatorial Report to which we can unfortunately but allude." I regret myself that I cannot have the benefit of the Senatorial Report, but I must confess that I do not believe that it was one half so amining as these Arguments of John Campbell, and therefore my regret is not without some mitigation.

I must here state what I understand to be the main point contended for by the greater part of those who desire an international copyright. But mind, I speak only my own sentiments, although, as far as I have observed. I held them in common with the great body of

The right of an author to the control of his own works is universally conceded; but Christian pations, or rather law-making nations, have thought proper to limit the duration of this right; why they should do so, is not necessary for one to question now, the right is conceded, and has always been maintained as inherent and natural; the welfare of society requires its acknowledgment, and the plasnest dictates of reason exact it. This principle then, so universally acknowledged, we have no right to apply partially; if we acknowledge it at all, we must allow of its application to all mankind. We have no right to say that the citizens of our own country shall be protected in the exercise of this right of authorship, while we deny it to the citizens of France and England, any more than we have to allow our citizens to sob from Englishmen and Frenchmen, while we prohibit them from robbing our own countrymen. It matters not what

his macure of the property may be to which we have a night, if it is taken from us our loss is positive; whether it consists of the materials which compose a book, or its bindings view would solute sood out to again would vis

ome part of our citie the mune man ne every other case will govern in this, and the at is right can never be inexpedent or unprofitable. I hever can produce good. They who do the wrong offer the wrong It is not a question of profit, profits, or of the insolent claims of foreign authors. The petitioners for an international copyright law ask for this thing as a right; they are not only enzious to see their country take whother stee towards that perfect condition to which they believe the unrestrained freedom of their laws tend, but they ask it that the country may avoid the evils which every wrong most produce. There are many men among us of great talent, just lives, and patriotic feelings; men whose councils have influenced the nation in other matters, who advocate this cause, who have petitioned for it to Congress, and urged cogent arguments in its favor. But John Campbell stretches out his hand like a monstrous prophet, us he is, and scatters his "Arguments proving the Inexpediency of an International Copyright Law ;" und here are his " Arguments." printed two years ago, and now "imperatively" and highly gratifyingly" printed again only memyons tadt

have to pay for English books, protected by an American statute, a few examples will suffice," says honest John

The publication price of the Pickwick word of soon Papers, illustrated, in England is works (00 79400

The same work published here at 32 00 to D'Israeli's Amenities of Lit. of work 2 10 00 1 76 to Jay's Morning Exercises, and a 2 15 00 1 00 to Hannah More's Life, and a restrict at 5 00 to 1 50 morning Exercises, and a restrict at 10 00 more 36 to Southey's Poetical Works, believed at 12 60 more 35 50 to 05 to 0

It is said that figures never lie, but John Campbell has the banck of making them after fibe that would put a tombstone out of counter ance. Every body, who has any knowledge of the book trade, knows very well these the causes which influence the prices of books in America and England, are irrespective of copyright. The cases cited by modest John prove nothing. The Pickwick Papers were published in England in a style very different from the edition published here; they were elegantly illustrated by spirited etchings from original drawings; they were published on much better paper, and were better bound and better prioted; and large as the sale of them was there it was larger here, and of course they could be sold at a less price. The charge for advertising in England is a very important item in the cost of a new book, very much larger than it is with us; there are tunes and as excess on almost all the materials of which a book is composed, which are unknown with us. Had the authors or proprietors of either of these works been allowed a copyright here, a fair edition would have been issued, and doubtless would have been sold at even a less price than they were by our own publishers, who had to charge in the price of their books for the risk they ran of being undersold by an inferior edition.

"It needs no argument to prove," continues John Campbell, "that at such rates, literary productions must be confined to the wealthy, and those consequently, in the more humble walks of life, will be debarred from that enjoyment which at present is conveyed to them in successive numbers through the weekly press, at \$3 a year, or carried to their doors at 40 or 60 cents the volume." But I differ with John. I think it does require an argument to prove that "that enjoyment which at present is conveyed to those in the more humble walks, in successive numbers, must be confined to the wealthy." However, as John can have no argument to effer, I shall not insist, but let me ask John Campbell, what right be or any other man, whether in humble or exalted life, has to demand that the enjoyment of Sharon Turner's life long labors should be furnished to him in successive numbers at \$8 a year, or be brought to his door at 40 or 50

to believe that you have any faith in your own doctrines.

"It has, however, been argued," continues John Camp bell, "that our American authors can be substitute their works take the place of foreign productions. In an swer to this, we have but to state facts, which we thi will prove that this will not be the case, for it is no dis agement to American writers to say, that like those of oth countries, one, and generally the chief object of their labers, is pecuniary compensation;" here again John has his eye upon the packet; and I am compelled again to differ with this excellent dealer in paper, in giving it as my opinion that it is a great disparagement to American authors to say that the chief object of their labors is pecupiary compensation. It is a thought that none but the reverse of a liberal mind would ever engender. "Take the following as examples, which are American copy-righted works of the highest merit, and ought to be read by every American who values the literary reputation of his own country.

Spark's Life of Washington, - - 84 50

Bancroft's United States, 3 vols. - - 6 50

Irving's Columbus, 3 vols. - - 7 50

An inferior edition, - - - 3 50

Prescott's Ferdinand & Isabella, 8 vols. 7 50

Stephens' Travels in C. A., 2 vols. - 5 00

"Now it certainly requires no reasoning to prove," continues our immaculate John, "that the prices of these works place them beyond the reach of the middling and poorer classes, nor is the case different in the lighter department of literature, and in works of poetry or fiction—

the range of prices in all being equally high."

Now it certainly does require a good deal of reasoning to prove modest John's assertions. He very well knows that all who have time and a disposition to read books, can obtain all that a reasonable man could desire. That in all parts of the country there are libraries and book clubs, from which very costly works may be obtained on the payment of a very inconsiderable sum. There is a library in our city containing 20,000 vols., for the use of which, for a whole year, only two dollars is required. That our district school libraries furnish as much wholesome reading as those who have occasion to resort to them

ever require, free of cost. But if these opportunities were not afforded to the poorer classes of society, have they any better right, I ask again, to deprive the author of the fruit of his labors than the mechanic or farmer? Must nook-MARKER BE EXCLUSIVELY TAXED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR? With what face can this paper-dealer assert of the six authors whom he has named above, that the chief object of their labors was pecuniary compensation? If it was, they were asses for their pains, for I doubt not, that with the exception of Irving, either of them would have earned more if he had employed his time as a scrive-ner, than he has by the production of the book named. Indeed, the prices of these works, when we consider the labor which they cost, the actual outlay of money required in gathering the materials necessary for their composition, and the bodily danger incurred, are so inconsiderable as to forbid the thought; they fill me with admiration for their zeal and high motives in devoting their time, their health their talents and their substance for the benefit and honor of this country. Yet these are the men, and others who are striving to emulate them, whose destruction John Campbell demands of the American people that their places may be filled by foreign authors at a cheaper rate; and he professes to be influenced in his Algerine Arguments by a regard for the poor!

"Thus, Irving's and Cooper's novels," continues John Campbell, "are published at two dollars, while those of James and Bulwer are sold at one fourth the price—and so on how far soever the comparison may be extended." Any boy in the street would laugh at the wild absurdity of such a misstatement as this. It is perfectly well known to every body, John Campbell included, that all of Cooper's late works have been sold at twenty-five cents a vol.: as to Mr. Irving's novels, I should esteem it a favor if the distinguished writer of these "Arguments" would name them, and when and where they were published at two

dollars.

Our author next quotes some thieves' arguments, from the speech of a Mr. Geary, on Sergeant Talfourd's bill, whereby his own views are sustained, and himself prodigiously gratified to learn the fact, that Wordsworth having outlived the duration of his copyrights, his works are published "at one pound four shillings; whereas the complete poetical works of Cowper, containing more matter, but in which the copyright has expired, are published in one nest volume at five shillings." It has been said by some bold writer that there never was a Jack without a Jill. My heart misgave me when I commenced John Campbell's "Considerations and Argumenes," that he would prove an exception. He proves the truth of the saying is a remarkable manner. Mr. Geary and John Campbell are the Chang and Eng of reasoners.

"From the facts and arguments which have been presented, it is evident," says our John, "that an International Copyright Law will do much injury to the American public, and if such be the case regarding the community at large, the question next arises, can we justly anticipate that exception will occur to this widely appread mischief?"

Begging John Campbell's pardon in the most respectful manner conceivable, I would beg leave to observe that his facts are few in number, and of no possible bearing upon the subject, and that the arguments which he alludes to have not yet made their appearance; I must, therefore, take the liberty to differ with him in his deductions. His question is a very formidable one, and being of the Malaprop school of reasoners, he answers himself in refutation of all his previous assertions, disproving in the most ingenious manner in the world, all his arguments and considerations, and insisting that an international copyright, so far from benefitting American authors, would, on the contrary, effectually annihilate the entire brood, by making English books so cheap, that a native one could never be printed. "To the conclusions which have now been established, and to the facts from which these conclusions have usen deduced, no direct reply can, we conceive, be made," says John in a triumphant paragraph. It is he that says it, notwithstanding the "we," and I am happy at last to have found one little spot where I can work by the side of our pleasant friend, instead of going in an opposite direction to him, as I have been compelled heretofore to do. I fully agree with John, that no direct reply can be made to his considerations; for in order to do that, it would be ne-

beth sides of the question th referring the pu ch I can assure them is full of a he entire thing is wonly to become excellent Campbell thus closes b Behold, then, the 'simple justice' of l uple it is in this respect, at least—that su be hoped for from none save very si

These simple personages consist of about nine-ter perhaps more, of the cultivated intellects of the cour who have viewed tais subject in all its aspects, and now ask as a simple act of justice to all classes of our own country, to the national bonor, and the cause of humanity, the passage of a law that will insure to foreign authors the control of their own property, and to Americans the bare privilege of competing on their own soil, even handed with foreign intellects.

One thing is very sure; no harm can come to the intents of American authorship from the passage of an international copyright law. They are already reduced so low, that it is impossible to sink them deeper. The only serious objection that can be urged against international copyright, is the mercenary plea that it will have a tendency to increase the prices of foreign books. But this is an idle apprehension. The effect would be the reverse. An international copyright, by giving a greatly increased sale for English publications, would reduce the price of them at home, and enable the author to publish them here, on terms as low as they are now reprinted; or, at least at prices which would put them in the reach of the poorest per on who might desire them; and it would insure to the American public a class of works at reasonable prices, which can now only be obtained through the agency of an importer, at very exorbitant rates. There are many scientific works which are never republished here, which are ential than all the narratives and poems that En iced for the last century, they are works, to h are required by young the al students, who may lack the means to import th m in vain in our libraries. Th were secure from underselli re, at prices very far below tho cost to import them. But the boasted chest lications are solely for the benefit of the rich and lent, who now purchase books which before they btained from circulating libraries. I had occasion a w months since, to order an elementary treatise from London, through an agency here, and the cost of the work when it reached me was treble what similar works are published at in this country. It was a work that no publisher would risk the re-publication of without being secured from underselling; and therefore those who were compelled to obtain it had to pay treble the price for it that they should have done. Much boasting has been made of Alison's History, the original price of which was ten times that of the republication. But this and many similar works which are reprinted here might as well, for all the service they do our people, have remained at the original price, although it never could have been republished here, except at a very great reduction, for reasons already stated.

The existing conditions of our copyright laws does unquestionably enable the reading public to become possessed of a certain class of books, such as novels and rambling essays, at rates a trifle less than they would be able to do, under an international copyright law; but this difference in price of these wholly unnecessary works, is not an equivalent for the greater price that we are compelled to pay for scientific books, that are indispensable in the education of our youth, and the improvement of our country, all really important and desirable works that emanate from the English and Continental presses, cost us infinitely more than they would do under an international copyright law. Many works that should be largely circulated among us, are only known here by reputation. One of the

nost valuable works published in England during the las table to a nation like ours that is all the tir e in every library and vill But the cost of it here is 15 dollars. Co reprint it here, he could sell it at onewas at a book auction, a few nights since, logue consisted chiefly of English publication at which books sold filled me with am ma: the octavos of 3 or 400 pages brought 8 and 10 dollars. Th were not bought by dandy collectors for the sake of th embellishments, but by poor looking students, and h handed mechanics; one young man in a short jacket and a red shirt, bid 18 dollars for Nicholson's Dictionary. If any particulars are demanded in regard to the exorbitant rates which we are compelled by our present copyright law, to pay for good foreign books, I will only point the headerous nouses in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, whose main business is the importation of foreign booker to the tariff of duties on printed matter, and to the threwing condition of those who act as importing agents. Mr. Campbell gives it as his opinion that American authors would derive no benefit from the privilege of copyrighting their books in England and France, but he gives us no reason therefor. That American authors would derive very great benefit from an international copyright, is beyond all cavil. I have before me a London bookseller advertisement, in which are included thirty-five American books, at prices double those for which they are sold here; and it is the advertisement of a cheap publisher, too, Mr. Thomas Tegg, who has accumulated a great fortune by republishing books as soon as their copyright expires. The American author whose works are worth republishing, would not only have the English market at his command, but the English Colonies, Canads, the East and West, which are daily growing in consequence; there would also be the French market, from which one of our authors, at least, would derive nearly as great an income as from his own country. But the benefit to the American author would arise from the

equal, feesing which he would be placed upon with the British writer, whose productions are poured upon the like an avalanche, which overshadow and bury up all the efforts of American writers, which nears the place in the affections and thoughts of our people, that should and could be filled by those of indigenous growth. The great prevalence of foreign books among us is no evidence of their superiority to American works, but only of their great obseptions. But it is not my intention to advocate this measure as due to American writers, but as one due to the American people, to the 17,000,000 of intelligent minds now inhabiting our territory, to the incalculable millions of which our population will be composed before many years have passed, to whose independence and moral health a native literature is indispensable as native grain is for the health and freedom of the body.

Under the existing condition of our literature, no whose productions would be likely to prove acceptable to the public would ever dream of devoting his time to litera-ry pursuits, without some other reliable means of support, on the sale of his writings would secure. Auth with us must be an elegant recreation of the wealthy; and he longings of our active intellects, the young and the igomus, will be administered to by aliens and strangers. makers, will be moulded and fed by men who are strangers to our soil, and enemies of our system of government. Instead of America dictating by her mind to the rest of the world, and aiding all mankind to arrive at the state of equality and happiness which we now enjoy she will herself, by giving up the direction of her intellect to other nations, The minds of our youth, our future governors and law bald in her principles, and her practice a mere become pie parody of her system. And for what reason shall we submit to this ! For no other, as Mr. Campbell professes, but that we may have the unspeakable privilege of reading the Pickwick Papers at one quarter of the price which it costs a Cockney. This is the sole good which Mr. Campbell, and others who argue with him, pretend can arise from the present state of our copyright law. But this arshow the absurdity of such reasoning one circumstance

stone is enough. Measts. Gracley & McEleath, purchased the superglated Furnham's Travels, and published a predictable existed at twenty-five dental the same work has been republished in Landon, free of empyright, at a guigent The layers of the pipulication having been family extablished in the public are under infinite obligation, its advantage. See a apparent that it can never be abandoned pasted but little difference is mille in price between those works that are copyrighted and those that are free. A comparison of prices between the English and American publications afford that the London publisher of Karnhamia I, ravels, will clear less enough than the American aventually any evidence of their relative cheapneess.

The evil of which the friends of American copyright consplain, is not one of the let slope killed; no provide every comparing the legislation required to destroy is may at any time be applied, but the evilathet delay produces cannot be abated by the power that may destroy their cause. The shuttered constitution will remain long after the furnishes been driven from the body. The product is any remarks to warely the Honorable Senator who reported adversely to a former

No disrespect has been intended in my remarks towards the Monorable Senator who reported adversely to a former petition on this subject. Doubtless, he would have offered dignified and apparently just reasons for the opposition of hisself and his colleagues to the petition; annot but esteem it unfortunate for himself and the country, that the Senate didnot require an explanation of the motives which influenced them. It is very evident that the Senate did not consider the subject of any importance, perhaps it was regarded as a personal affair of Dickens, as some of our John Campbells, in and out of Congress, profess to view it. But the petition now before Congress, and those about to be presented, are signed by the best intellects in the country; not only by mea who have seemingly no personal interest in the matter, but by many whose names must commend at least respect; if it should be deemed just by our Representatives, to deny their request, they must, as least, feel themselves called upon to state their reasons for so doing. Let

the patient that they will not saver of John Campbellian, and that something better than more pecuniary motives will be given, for their section in a question of morals.

It needs but a very slight acquaintance with the book trade, and my own has been picked up white purchasing a few books for my own and to discover the fallacy of astributing the cheephese of our publications to the absence of an international copyright. The most important of our cheep publications have been either old books which never had been copyrighted, or those of which the copyright had expired, and original publications, of which the latter in many cases were republished in England, at prices greatly exceeding their cost here. The book merket of the United States is the most extensive in the world, and were there no other causes, this alone would make books cheaper have then elsewhere. The popular English movels, of which editions are printed by our publishers ranging from 30,000 to 50,000, are rarely printed in aditions extending 1500 in England. Strives stated in an English Maguzine that Bentley, (the great publisher of fictions,) agreed to pay Harrison Alonworth a certain sum when the calculations of his most popular novels (Rookwood, I think.) Challed 5000, and though several years had passed since its publication, it had not yet done so, and the author had received nothing for his labor. The stributed of November and December last, to During the months of November and December last,

During the months of November and December last, there were published in London 244 new books, not including magnaines, annuels, and reviews; of these, nine only have been, or probably ever will be, republished in this country, and of these nine, one was Sidney Smith's letters about repudiation; one, Dickens' Christmas Carol; another Charlotte Elizabeth's little story about little lace runners, and the rest of about similar importance to our welfare. But of the remaining 236 books, mostly historical, educational, and scientific, one hundred have been imported by one house alone, the average price of which is three dollars forty three cents per vol. Yet they include neme of the costly illustrated gitt books, which would raise the average price much higher, if These books were imported by men who are perfectly familiar with the literary wents

un half thus ame The extra price which we are compelled to pay from the want of an international copyright for books that are indispensable, exceeds a dozen times the saving, attributed to the same cause, on the cost of many of the republished books, which so far from being indispensable, are of a positive injury to the country.

Is it then of greater importance that our novel reading idlers should get their books at a cheap rate, or that our artists, engineers, lyceums, colleges, and reading mechanics, should do so? In short, must our industrious and intelligent poor, our artists, engineers and architects, pay double prices for the books requisite in their education, that effeminate loungers, the denizens of bar-rooms, and boarding-school girls, may read the Jack Sheppards and Jack Hintons of English literature at a shilling a volume, or, as John Campbell more elegantly expresses it, " have that enjoyment conveyed to them in weekly numbers, at

\$3 a year?"

Novel reading always was cheap enough. much too cheap. 'The circr' ing libraries used to furnish all the new books worth having, and vast many that were not, at a sixpence per week. What better do our cheap publications do now? The only difference is, that once we hired books cheaper than we now are compelled to buy them.

The only class of our citizens who receive any benefit from our present copyright laws are the novel readers. And the benefit to them is very doubtful. The sacrifices

since to give a decided support in the squae of an intertional copyright. Neither the corth-eastern boundary
decion, the Oregon question, or that most tremendant of
national questions, the duties on brass kettles, involve
actions of each moment to the welfare of this national
activery matter of an international copyright law, which
has Campbell has disposed of in a manner to summary
decortishing gratifying to himself. Nothing more in
aded to nature a right feeling on this subject, than a little
aght free from all personal and mercenary motive. wom, of your interpretational temperature for books that merely dispensable, extractly and case traces had solving, antidered to the permit source, contine out to this of the perublished a to one pletiensephal grief montrollers diddersplace published injury cortic country. A second of the second of latere should got their broks as a chica crite, or that our exists, engineers, become, colleges, and readiry medica wick storted to the short, must our industrious and the affigure poor, our areal, engagetre and erchitects, pays ducide prices for the needs requisite to their education. ting eskapings loungers, the denizens of har-rooms, and har shangard some of bearing a lite loades antique Land by a golfidere in Southerst Last paid to second deal. on participa Comphell more elegantly expressed in the land ta a teledition vision in most or bayever or manage as the sections and the section of the sect Moved roading calabate was cheap curaght ladeed, daining of been entried gonelands of Palipacies on down ation read when the virginian in the read of the read not at a superior per swelc. What larger do our cheap potion and a supplied of the party of the profession of the control of we direct books obsequer about we must are enapolled to the state of the s of Incionly class of low citizens who received in the natif from our present copyright laws per the rever readens

And the benefit to them if not your fact if the a little or in the